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## 寄生于锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫属单殖吸虫一新种记述

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摘要 记述了锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫 Polystoma carvirostris sp. nov.。新种宿主为锯腿树蛙 Rhaophorus carvirostris Guenther, 1868, 采自云南屏边县。新种中央大钩基部截形,国外近似种大钩基部分叉状。新种虫体全长平均 5.07 mm,体型小于屏边多盘吸虫 Polystoma pingbianen sis 和斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫 P. leucomystax。新种肠管内侧盲肠分支多数过腹中线,且于中后部交叉联合成网状,屏边多盘吸虫 P. pingbian ensis 肠管内侧盲肠分支多数过中线,仅 1 个肠联合;斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫 P. leucomystax 肠管内侧盲肠分支均过中线,肠联合与分支肠管交错排列。

关键词 多盘科, 多盘属, 锯腿树蛙, 新种.

中图分类号 Q959. 118

多盘科 Polystomatidae 单殖吸虫是一类具有专一 性寄生特征的吸虫、常见宿主包括鱼类、两栖类和 爬行类、偶见于哺乳动物。多盘科单殖吸虫约20 属, 200 种, 其中多盘属 Polystoma Zeder, 1800约63 种, 半数以上分布于非洲。多盘属吸虫除2种寄生 于锄足蟾, 其余寄生于现代两栖类 (Bentz & al., 2006; Du Preez et al., 2002)。我国仅记录多盘属吸 虫2种: 斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫 Polystoma laucomystax Zhang et Long, 1987 (张述义等, 1987) 和屏边多盘吸虫 P. pingbianensis Fan et Wang, 2004 (范丽仙等, 2004)。作者在云南屏边捕获锯腿树蛙 Rhacophorus arvirostris Guenther,1868 并检获一种多盘吸虫,经测 量主要结构与记录种比较研究、认为该多盘吸虫的 体型、肠管和大钩与我国记录种和国外属内近似种 存在显著区别,以宿主名命名为锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫 Polystoma carvirostris sp. nov.。本文记述了新种的主要 特征、结合锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫与屏边多盘吸虫重叠 分布,讨论了多盘吸虫交叉感染及宿主特异性。

锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫,新种 Polystoma carvirostris **sp. nov.** 

宿主: 锯腿树蛙 Rhacophorus carvirastris Guenther, 1868。

正模编号 200505 C0801, 副模编号 200505 C0400, 200505 C0701, 200505 C0802, 采集时间 2005 年 5 月, 采集地云南省屏边县( $22^\circ$  56 N,  $103^\circ$   $42^\circ$  E), 宿主生境为静水或缓流水洼,四周有低矮树木或灌木。采集人李俊河。88 只锯腿树蛙( $75^\circ$   $5^\circ$  5, 13 9 9), 该

种多盘吸虫自然感染率为 25% (宿主为  $18 \, \stackrel{\$}{\circ} \, \stackrel{\$}{\circ} \, 4$   $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$  ),感染虫体  $1\sim 5$  枚,平均感染强度 1.36,相对密度 0.34。寄生部位膀胱。

据腿树蛙多盘吸虫 *Polystoma arrvinstris* sp. nov. 主要结构的测量数据与我国记录种、国外属内近似种的比较见表 1。形态结构描述据 10 个标本。虫体全长 4.03~7.79 mm (平均 5.07 mm), 虫体最宽处 0.81~1.40 mm (平均 1.13 mm)。后吸器大小 0.50~0.75 mm×0.64~1.50 mm (平均 0.68 mm×0.89 mm), 后吸器具 6 个杯状吸盘(如图 1), 吸盘直径 212.16~338.64 μm (平均 259.10 μm); 吸盘上几丁质小钩 16~18 枚, 细弱不粗壮 (如图 2, a)。中央大钩基部长 122.40~171.36 μm (平均 141.98 μm), 内柄 X 值 257.04~326.40 μm (平均 284.78 μm), 外柄 Y 值 208.08~306.00 μm (平均 248.88 μm), X/Y 为 1.17。大钩包括 1 个短而极弯曲的顶端爪和 1 个大的基板,基部截形,中部略有缺刻,两中央大钩基部部分重叠(如图 2, b)。

咽不明显,之后即为两分支的肠。两肠管外侧均无分支,内侧形成 8~ 14 个分支,其中内侧前段肠分支过体中线,不联合,而内侧中后部过中线的盲肠分支延伸、交叉联合成网状。两肠管于体后端合并,向后延伸至后吸器内,进入后吸器的肠管不形成分支 (如图 1)。

生殖腔较长, 0.68~1.39 mm (平均 0.99 mm), 生殖腔长与虫体长之比约为 1:5。卵巢位于虫体一 侧, 膨大为壶状, 顶部略弯曲, 基部显著膨大, 长

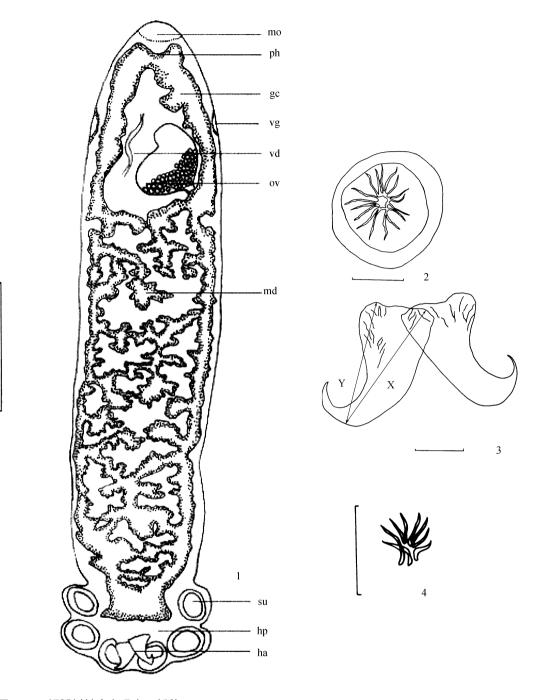


图 1~4 锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫,新种 Pdystoma carvirostris sp. nov.

1. 正模腹面观 (ventral view of holotype) 2~ 4. 几丁质结构副模 (sclerotised parts of paratype) 2. 后吸器吸盘 (suker) 3. 后吸器中央大钩 (haptoral hamuli) 4. 生殖棘 (genital spines) 比例尺 (scale bar): 1= 1 mm; 2, 4= 0.001 mm; 3= 0.2 mm 缩写 (abbreviation): 肠管 gc (gut caecum), 中央大钩 ha (hamulus), 后吸器 hp (haptor), 内侧盲肠 md (medial diverticulum), 口 mo (mouth), 卵巢 ov (ovary), 咽 ph (pharynx), 吸盘 su (suker), 输精管 vd (vas deferens), 阴道孔 vg (vaginal protrusion), 内柄 X值 (distance from hook to tip of handle), 外柄 Y (distance from hook to tip of guard)

平均 497.20 lm, 宽平均 390.00 lm。子宫短管状弯曲,未见子宫内成熟虫卵。阴道开口于体前部两侧,隆起可见。睾丸单个位于虫体腹面,输精管偏于一

侧发出,贯穿生殖腔,具阴茎球,生殖棘 8 枚,排列为放射状 (图 2, c)。卵黄腺细小颗粒状,分布于生殖区以外的体两侧和体后部。

表 1 锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫与已记录种测量数据的比较

Table 1. Measurement of new species Polystoma carvirostris sp. nov. compared with recorded species.

锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫,新种 Polystona carvirostris sp. nov.		平均值 Mean	样 本 n	P. p 平均值 Mean	P. l 平均值 Mean	P. a 平均值 Mean	P. m 平均值 Mean	P. s 平均值 Mean	P. t 平均值 Mean	P. u 平均值 Mean
体长 Body length (L)	( mm)	5 07	10	9. 43	7. 57	6. 73	6 25	6 96	7. 85	7. 29
体最宽处 Greatest width	(mm)	1. 13	10	1. 99	2.73	2.53	2 26	2 19	2.58	2. 45
过阴道处宽 Width at vaginae	(mm)	0 83	10	1. 57	_	1. 58	1.51	1. 71	1.68	1. 77
后吸器长 Haptor length (HL)	(mm)	0 68	10	0. 87	_	1. 74	1.46	1. 60	2.05	2.06
后吸器宽 Haptor width	(mm)	0.89	10	0. 79	_	2.49	2 32	2 37	2.86	2. 76
咽长 Pharynx length	$(\mu_m)$	_	10	253 2	252	251	332	305	293	295
咽宽 Pharynx width	$(\mu_m)$	_	10	229 2	216	238	303	270	294	300
卵长 Egg length	$(\mu_m)$	_	10	306 6	_	237. 4	224	212	228	219
卵宽 Egg width	$(\mu_m)$	_	10	164 6	_	179.7	171	167	169	155
卵巢长 Ovary length	$(\mu_m)$	497. 20	10	711. 5	608	784	723	675	836	862
吸盘直径 Suker diameter	$(\mu m)$	259. 10	10	434 4	289	376	477	482	553	474
ХYY		1. 17	10	1. 06	_	1. 14	1. 3	1. 20	1. 24	1. 43

注: 国外记录种 (recorded overseas species): Polystoma australis (P. a), 宿主 (host) Kassina senegalousis; P. mamorati (P. m), 宿主 (host) Hyperorius mamoratus mamoratus; P. testimagna (P. t), 宿主 (host) Stingiopus f. fasciatus; P. sadvamensis (P. s), 宿主 (host) Physhadean porosissina; P. umthakathi (P. u), 宿主 (host) Natuiobatrashus bonebergi; 中国记录种 (recorded species in China): 斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫 P. leusamystax (P. l), 宿主 (host) 斑腿树蛙 Phasophorus leusamystax; 屏边多盘吸虫 P. pingbianensis (P. p), 宿主 (host) 杜氏泛树蛙 Pdypedates dugritei; 内柄 X 值, 外柄 Y 值 (X. distance from hock to tip of hande, Y. distance from hock to tip of guard).

讨论 一般认为多盘科吸虫具有严格的宿主特异性 (host specificity)。 Combes 等指出,1 种无尾两栖动物一般只自然感染1 种多盘吸虫。作为一类宿主依赖型的寄生虫,多盘吸虫与宿主具有显著协同进化关系,严格的宿主特异性一般被理解为分布区重叠物种形成(sympatric speciation)的主要机制(Combes et al., 1976; 1995)。 Du Preez 等经实验感染研究认为,某些多盘吸虫钩毛蚴对自然宿主的感染能力、存活能力显著强于替代宿主,而且钩毛蚴只有寄生于自然宿主才能正常发育至性成熟产卵。这一研究佐证了寄生于两栖类的多盘吸虫具有严格的宿主特异性,在鉴定和描述新物种时,宿主为分类依据之一(Du Preez et al., 1997; Lim et al., 2001; Bentz et al., 2006)。锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫为寄生于锯腿树蛙的多盘属单殖吸虫首次记录。

目前寄生于两栖动物的多盘吸虫分布区重叠和交叉感染的实例较罕见,偶然发现的例子也被视为临时现象。研究表明,南非 6 种多盘科吸虫中,多盘属 P. testimagna 和 P. marmorati 重叠分布。尽管两者具有一些相似特征,但依据两者不存在交叉感染,仍视为不同的两个物种(Du Preez et al., 1993)。与锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫宿主锯腿树蛙栖息于同一生境中的杜氏泛树蛙膀胱内寄生屏边多盘吸虫 P. pinghiamensis,两种吸虫不存在交叉感染,可视为两个重叠分布的多盘属物种。

多盘吸虫的体型、肠管及后吸器、吸盘、大钩、 生殖棘等几丁质结构一般可作为多盘科吸虫属内种 认定的主要依据(Kok et al., 1987; Lim et al., 2001)。锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫大钩基部为截形,国外属内近似种大钩基部中央明显分裂,有的缢裂为分叉状。国内记录种屏边多盘吸虫、斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫大钩基部虽均为截形,但锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫虫体全长平均 5.07 mm,体型较小;锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫虫体全长平均 5.07 mm,体型较小;锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫肠管内侧分支多数均过腹中线,中后部肠分支交叉联合成网状;屏边多盘吸虫肠管内侧分支多数过中线,仅有 1 个肠联合,未交叉形成网状;斑腿树蛙多盘吸虫肠管内侧分支均过中线,肠联合与分支肠管交错排列,未形成网状。结合上述结构特征的显著差异,认为本次在锯腿树蛙膀胱内检获的多盘属吸虫是 1 新种,以宿主名命名为锯腿树蛙多盘吸虫 Polystoma carvirostris sp. nov.。

词源: 以宿主名命名。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS POLYSTOMA (POLYSTOMATIDAE, MONOGENEA) PARASITIC IN THE HOST RHACOPHORUS CARVIROSTRIS GUENTHER

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**Abstract** *Polystoma carvirostris* sp. nov. (Monogenea, Polystomatidae) is described as a new species parasitic in the urinary bladder of the host *Rhacophorus carvirostris*, Guenther, 1868. The hosts were collected at Pingbian County (22 56 N, 103 42 E), Yunnan Province, China.

Diagnostic characters. The hamular shape as a character of genus *Polystoma*, the basal of hamuli of the new species have a characteristic, completely tabular that differs considerably from recorded overseas species which partly fragmented appearance. Of three species from China, mean total body length of the new polystome described here is about 5.07 mm, smaller than *Polystoma* 

pingbianensis and P. laucomystax. The medial intestinal diverticular of new species is branched, extended well beyond mid-line and formed reticulation anastomoses, as to P. pingbianensis, formed only 1 anastomoses. Otherwise P. leucomystax formed several interleaving anastomoses.

Holotype (200505C0801) and 3 paratypes (200505C0400, 200505C0701 and 200505C0802) deposited in School of Life Science of Yunnan Normal University, Kunming.

Etymology. The specific name *arvirostris* has been conferred to the host *Rhacophorus arvirostris*.

**Key words** Polystomatidae, *Polystoma*, *Rhacophorus carvirostris*, new species.